

KRAUS, M.

Errors in the evaluation of data obtained from differential
flow-reactors. Chem Cz Chem 29 no.11:2710-2717 N '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BERANEK, L.; KRALIS, M.

Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague-Suchdol

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, Feb 1966, pp 566-573

"Catalytic dealkylation of alkylaromatic compounds. Part 14: The effect of the structure of monoalkylbenzenes on their reactivity in hydro-dealkylation on a nickel catalyst."

KRAUS, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MACHÁČEK, I.; KOCÍKOVÁ, E.; KRAUS, M.

Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague (for oil)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2,
Feb 1966, pp 376-383

"Catalytic dealkylation of alkylaromatic compounds. Part 13:
The effect of the structure of alkylnaphthalenes on the rate
of their hydrodealkylation on a nickel catalyst."

PAUNESCU-PODEANU, A., Prof.; MANIU, I., dr.; BALTAZANU, O., dr.;
KRAUS, N., dr.; CZERNICK, I., dr.

The phenomenon of hemoclasia and allergy in pathogenesis of some
of the complications of gastric resection. Med. int., Bucur. 4 no.
8:1104-1111 Dec 56.

(GASTRECTOMY, complications
pathogen., allergy & hemoclasia)
(ALLERGY
in etiol. of post-gastrectomy digestive & resp. disord.)
(BLOOD DISEASES
hemoclasia in etiol. of post-gastrectomy compl.)

KRAUS, N., Dr.; FOGAS, Aurora, dr.; FOGAS, C., dr.

Epidemic and sporadic eosinophilia. Med. int., Bucur. 4 no.8:
1233-1236 Dec 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Spitalul de adulti si de copii din Arad.
(EOSINOPHILIA
epidemic & sporadic, etiol. & manifest.)

KRAUS, Nicholas

The clinical problem of latent trichinellosis. Wiad. parazyt. 8 no.6:
637-644 '62.

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital of Caransebes, R.P. Romina.
(TRICHINOSIS)

KRAUS, Ota

"Socialist work brigades in the fight for technical progress" by
J. Sekera. Reviewed by Ota Kraus. Stroj vyr 11 no.2:105 F '63.

KRAUS, O.

"Best Manager And Worker in Machinery", P. 6, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2,
No. 9, May 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

NAME, C.

"Telcusek's Recipe for Cutting Screw Threads", T. 4, (TECHNIČT
MĚSTO, Vol. 2, No. 17, Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ELA), IC, Vol. 1,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

ZDANS, O.

"Advantages of Welding With the Aid of Thick Electrodes", p. 4,
(TECHNIQUE KOMIČNÝ, Vol. 2, No. 1, Aug. 1974, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

CC: Monthly List of East European Publications, (EAI), 1974, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1975, Encl.

DOSHKARZH, I.[Doskar, Josef], inzh. doktor; VALIKHRAKH, O.[Valihrach, Otakar], inzh.; GABRIYEL', Ya.[Gabriel, Jan]; KASHTANEK, O. [Kastanek, Otakar]; ZHUKOV, A.A.[translator]. EMINGER, Z., doktor nauk, retsenzent; POLYAKOV, Ya.G., red.; KRAUS, O., glav. red.; SIROTIN, A.I., red. izd-va; EL'KING, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Precision casting in ceramic molds] Tochnoe lit'e v keramicheskie formy. Pod red. IA.G.Poliakova. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
295 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Precision casting)

WAGNER, Jindrich; KRAUS, Pavel; VECEREK, Bretslav

Microdetermination of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Cesk.
farm. 4 no.8:389-393 Oct 55.

1. Z I. ustavu pro lekarskou chemii (prednosta prof. Dr.
Karel Kacl) a z Vyzkumneho ustavu tubarkulosy, Praha
(reditel doc. MUDr. Rudolf Krivinka).

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, determination
isoniazid, microdeterm.)

R. J. P. US, P.

Determination of isonicotinoyl hydrazide in blood serum. J. Wagner, P. Kraus, and B. Veverík (Charles Univ., Prague). *Rec. U.S.S.R. Akad. Nauk.* 16, 211-13 (1958). --A rapid micromethod is described based on the reduction of K₂HgI₄ by isonicotinoyl hydrazide in 2*N* NaOH followed by deproteinization of the blood sample with Ba(OH)₂ and ZnSO₄. The resulting turbidity (mudely 1g/l) is stable after acidification with AcOH and is measured photometrically. Sensitivity is 2.5 γ in 1 ml., the error is ±5-8%.

L. J. Urbánek

KRAUS, P. i SIMANE, Z.

Biochemistry of isoniazid. Cas. lek. ceak. 98 no.25:Lek. veda zahr.,
121-126 19 June 59.

1. PhMr. Z.S. Vyzkumny ustan tuberkulozy, Praha 8, Bulovka.
(ISONIAZID
biochem., review (Cz))

POLENSKA, Ye.; URBANCHIK, R.; SHIMANE, Z.; KRAUS, P.

Use of the niacin test for the differential diagnosis of various
mycobacteria. Probl. tub. no.2:93-96 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. -
dotsent R. Krzhivink[R. Krivnik]), Praga.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (NICOTINIC ACID)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

P. KRAUS, Tuberculosis Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulez),
Prague.

"Metabolism of Ethionamide. Use of König Reaction to Determine Ethionamide."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 5, June 62; pp 246-249.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Spectrophotometric method based on color formation in presence of cyanogen bromide and phenylene diamine at pH 6, good for ethionamide detection also on paper chromatograms. Many other pyridine derivatives (isoniazid, etc.) react in same way. Table, 4 graphs; 17 Western and 2 Czech references.

1/1

KRAUS, P.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SIMANE, Z; KRAUS, P.

Research Institute of Tuberculosis (Vyzkumny ustav
tuberkulozy), Prague, (for both)

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 4, 1963, pp 262-
264

"Variation in Ethionamide Serum Levels After its
Administration in both Tablet Form and in
Solution."

KRAUL, R.; PELTON, J.; PELTON, J.

Note: Shows the respiratory system of a 10 month old child. The
child was born at 36 weeks gestation. There is evidence of chronic
respiratory distress syndrome.

The lungs show diffuse infiltrates and thickening of the alveolar walls.
There is also evidence of chronic respiratory distress syndrome.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FRANC, Z.; HORESOVSKY, O.; KRAUS, P.: Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague. Orig. version not given.⁷

"A Biochemical Study with S³⁵-Prothiadene."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 355 - 356

Abstract: The efficacy of prothiadene was determined; it is lower than imipramine N but its therapeutic effect is more rapid. Absorption, distribution in the organism, and elimination from the body were investigated. The amount of S³⁵ was determined by the liquid scintillation technique. The lowest activity was found in the brain, the highest in the liver. Lung tissue shows a great affinity for prothiadene. Maximum concentrations in various organs are reached in 1-6 hours after administration. Highest urinary excretion takes place in the first hours after administration, but is detectable for 48-72 hours. Female rats adsorbed 30% of the amount administered, male rats 50%. Some excretion via the bile was also observed. The biotransformation of prothiadene is similar to that of imipramine. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18-22 Jan 66.

Article is in English.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRAUS, P.; HORESOVSKY, O.; FRANC, Z.; Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague. Orig. version not given.⁷

"The Pharmacokinetics of S³⁵-Prothiadene Following an Intravenous Application."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 356 - 357

Abstract: A study was made on male rats weighing 160 g. 15 mg/kg was injected into the tail vein and effect studied after 10 min., 30 min, 1, 4, and 2½ hours. After 10 and 30 minutes the activity of S³⁵ was highest in the lungs; after 4 hours it was only as high as in other body organs. After 4 hours the activity in the spleen, heart, kidneys, and liver starts increasing. The activity after 2½ hours is very low in all of the body with the exception of the large intestine. Blood levels are low at all times. 32% of the dose was excreted within 2½ hours. No references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychoparmacological Meeting at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66. Article is in English.

1/1

KRAUS, R: ADAMCZYK, A.: KLICH, A.

The effectiveness of investments in Polish iron-ore mining, p. 222

PROBLEMY PROJEKTOWE HUTNICTWA. (Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Hutniczego, Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Stalowego i Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Metalowego),
Gliwice, Poland.
Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

3

MRAZ, M; TRINER, L.; CHMELAROVA, M.; KRAUS, R.

CSSR

Pharmacological and embryological institute, faculty of general medicine,
Charles University (Farmakologicky a embryologicky ustanov fak. všeob. lek.
Karlov University), Prague; director: M. Venke, MD and academician
J. WOLF, Dr Sc

Bratislava, Bratislavské Lekarské Listy, No 3, 1963, pp 156-162

"On the Possibility of Parenteral Application of Maltose"

4

MRAZ, M.; TRINER, L.; CHMELAROVA, M.; KRAUS, R.

On the possibility of parenteral administration of maltose.
Bratisl. lek. listy 43 no.3:156-162 '63.

I. Z farmakologickeho a embryologickeho ustavu fak. vseob. lek.
KU v Praze, vedouci doc. MUDr. M. Wenke a akademik J. Wolf, Dr.Sc.
(MALTOSE) (INFUSIONS PARENTERAL)

HAVA, Milos; MRAZ, Miroslav; KRAUS, Richard; ROTTA, Jiri;
JELINEK, Jiri

Mechanism of action of streptolysin O and its pharmacological
effects. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 5 no.1:26-33 Mar 56.

1. Katedra farmakologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi a
farmakologicky ustav KU, Embryologickej ustav KU, Ustav
epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

(STREPTOLYSIN, effects,
on hemoglobin level (Cz))

(HEMOGLOBIN, effect of drugs on,
streptolysin on level (Cz))

KRAUS, R.; JANKU, I.; HAVA, M.; CAPEK, R.

Development of experimental gastric ulcers. Cas. lek. česk. 97 no.20:
617-619 16 May 58.

1. Embryologicky ustan Karlovy univerzity, prednosta prof. Dr. Z.
Frankenberger a Farmakologicka laborator Chemickeho ustavu ČSAV, vedouci
prof. Dr. H. Raskova. R. L., Praha 2, Albertov 4.
(PEPTIC ULCER, exper.
histol. findings in rats (Cz))

KRAUS, Richard

Glomus caroticum, a nerve apparatus in man. Cz.morfologie 8 no.1:
64-69 '60. (MEAI 9:5)

1. Embryologicky ustav Fakulty všeobecného lekarství, Prague.
(CAROTID GLAND)

KRAUS, R.;JANKU, I.

Quantitative values of fat cells in experimental gastric ulcerations in rats. Cesk. fysiol. 9 no.1:30-31 Ja 60.

1. Embryologicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. KU. Laborator pro farmakologii
CSAV, Praha.
(PEPTIC ULCER, pathol.)

ZRUSTOVA, M.; KRAUS, R.; ve spolupraci s doc. dr. VOJTIŠKEM, V.

About the question of microscopical changes in liver biopsies from patients with diseases of the gallbladder and of the bile ducts.
Acta univ. carol. [med.] 7 no.5:681-693 '61.

1. Ustav patologické anatomie lekarské fakulty hygienické University Karlovy v Praze, vedoucí doc. MUDr. J. Stolz Embryologický ustav fakulty všeobecného lekarství University Karlovy, vedoucí prof. MUDr. Z. Frankenberger.

(LIVER pathol) (BILIARY TRACT diseases)

VOJTISEK, V.; SEDLAK, J.; HATALA, M.; ZRUSTOVA, M.; KRAUS, R.

Contribution to the problem of cholangitis. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.24/25:
792-797 23 My '61.

1. Chirurgicka klinika LFH KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. E. Polak.
Katedra mikrobiologie LFH KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Sedlak.
Ustav pro patologickou anatomii LFH KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr.
J. Stolz. Embryologicky ustav KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Zd.
Frankenberger.

(CHOLANGITIS surg)

SLAVIK, M.; FABRY, P.; KRAUS, R.

Influence of previous nutrition of the donor on the behavior
of skin homografts in rats. Acta chir. plast. (Praha) 6
no.4:285-291 '64.

1. Laboratory of Plastic Surgery, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague (Czechoslovakia) (Director: Academician F.
Burian); Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague (Czechoslovakia)
(Director: Prof. J. Masek, M. D. L. Sc.) and Embryological
Institute, Faculty of General Medicine, Prague (Czechoslovakia)
(Director: Doc. Z. Vacek, M. D.).

KRAUS,R.; VACEK,Z.; JIRSOVA,Z.

On the decidual transformation of the oviduct mucosa. Cesk.
morf. 12 no.1:74-84 '64.

1. Embryologicky ustav lekarske fakulty University Karlovy
v Praze; prednosta doc. MUDr. Z. Vacek.

*

KRAUS, S.

"Development of Boilers for Central Heating", P. 569, (STROJIRENSTVI,
Vol. 4, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

Kraus, S.

Combustion of low-grade fuels in grate hearths of industrial steam
boilers, in hearths of central-heating systems, and in household
hearths. p. 11. PALIVA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky)
Praha. Vol. 36, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: EERL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

L 42064-65 EMT(m)/EWG(m) RMH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010918

UR/0266/65/000/007/0103/0103

AUTHORS: Bakhmann, R.; Kraus, U.; Royer, Kh.; Shvakhula, G.; Varneke, D.; ¹⁴ B
Velend, V.; Vol'f, F.

TITLE: A method for obtaining sulfocationites. Class 39, No. 169786 ¹⁵,

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretений i tavarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 103

TOPIC TAGS: sulfocationite, polymer, monomer, sulfonation, vinyl, epoxy, initiator, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining sulfocationites by sulfonating a copolymer of one or several monovinyl aromatic compounds with one or several bonding agents containing vinyl or epoxy groups. The copolymerization is conducted in the presence of initiators in the medium of an organic solvent. To obtain mechanically strong sorbents, the organic solvent is added during polymerization in the amount of 0.25-5% by weight of the monomers.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO FEE SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 *done*

L 41052-65 EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EKA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/
EWP(v)/EWP(t) Pf-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Pad IJP(c) ES/kv/JD/HM/HM/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5007332 Z/0038/65/000/003/0081/0086

58

56

B

AUTHOR: Kraus, V.

TITLE: Diffusion welding of uranium to magnesium by means of interposed metals

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 3, 1965, 81-86

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion welding, uranium welding, magnesium welding, intermediate layer welding, aluminum foil, copper cladding, nickel cladding, zirconium foil, weld strength

ABSTRACT: Since uranium and magnesium will not interdiffuse in the solid state, experiments were conducted using 99.85% pure aluminum, copper, nickel and zirconium between U and Mg cylinders 6 mm in diameter and 2 - 8 mm long, heated to 500 and 600 C for 1-2 hours in a vacuum or an argon stream under 1000 kp/cm² pressure. Aluminum foil 8 and 42 μ thick and zirconium foil 16 μ thick was interposed; copper and nickel were applied as 15 μ cladding on the face of U cylinders, all surfaces having been buffed and cleaned in ethyl alcohol. Some of the welds were sealed in steel ampules and heated to 500 C for 810 hours in a chamber furnace and then tested for shear strength in a 0.5-ton burst machine. Each test was repeated 3-5 times and the average strength was recorded in comparative tables. Another set of welds were cut in half longitudinally and

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L 41062-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007332

examined metallographically after polishing and etching (a difficult process with uranium). The experiments proved that Al interstitial foil 8μ thick formed stronger joints between U and Mg than thicker foil, since the metallic diffusion was very intense and the Al diffused completely into the U, though not into the Mg. Samples always sheared along the border of Al and Mg, but the actual welds were most stable when attained in the eutectic phase below 437 C. U-Cu-Mg and U-Ni-Mg welds are about equal, being strongest when made at 515 C for copper and at 570 C for nickel after two hours in the furnace. Annealing for 810 hours at 470 and 535 C gave copper and nickel respectively a cold shear strength of 608 and 606 kp/cm². Both metals diffused better with the Mg than with U at subeutectic temperatures, but also reacted at 500 C by eutectic alloys penetrating the Mg along the grain boundaries and bonding directly with a thin layer of UCu5. Studies were also made of contact areas under pressure, of the crystal lattices at welds, and of the Kirkendall effect on porosity. Formulas were worked out for diffusion transport concentrations, which are larger with U-Zr-Mg welds studied at broader ranges of heat and time, and indicate better interdiffusion of Zr with both uranium and magnesium and thus stronger bonding at higher temperatures and over longer periods. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 12 tables and 10 formulas.

[08]

Card 2/3

L 41062-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007332

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu CSAV, Rez (Nuclear Research Institute,
CIAV)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3232

cc
3/3

Card

KRAUS V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRAUS, V., DVM.

Znojmo

Prague, Veterinarstvi, No 4, 1963, pp 185

"Using Confiscates from Slaughterhouses for Feeding
Purposes."

BEDNAR, B. (cast histologicka); MARATKA, Z.; KRAUS, Vl. (cast klinicka)

Gastritis chronica, II, Diagnosis with the aid of gastroscopic
biopsy. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.2:36-41 8 Ja '60.

1. Hlavuv I. patologickoanatomicky ustav KU v Praze. II. interni
oddeleni nemocnice, Praha-Bulovka.
(GASTRITIS diag.)
(GASTROSCOPY)

KRAUS, V.

"A photographic camera for the reproduction of maps."

p. 100 (Kartograficky Prehled) Vol. 10, no. 3, Sept. 1956
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

KRAUS, V.

Significance of a purposeful description and design in plans and maps for the purpose of reproduction. p. 14. (Geodeticky A Kartograficky Obzor, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl

KRAUS, Vl., inz.

Photographic reproduction dilatator. Jemna mech opt 5 no.5:156-157
My '60.

1. Ceske vysoka uceni technicke, Praha.

KRAUS, Vladimir, inz.

Use of chromatometric methods in printing maps. Geod kart
obzor 9 no. 5: 142 My '63.

KRAUS, Vladimir, inz.

Astralon planimeter. Jemna mech opt 9 no. 3:98 Mr '64.

1. Laboratory of Cartography, Czech Higher School of Technology, Prague.

KRAVS, V.

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Mineral oils for the heat-treatment of steels. Vlad. Kraus. Materiály Sborník 1958, 219-253(Pub. 1959).— Measurements have shown that the cooling ability of mineral oils depends on the compn., the viscosity, and the flash point of the oil. Different oils with identical viscosity and similar flash points may have different cooling ability. In view of the influence of temp. upon cooling action, all oils can be divided into 2 main groups; the 1st, with effectiveness which decreases with increase in temp., and the 2nd, those oils which improve with increases in temp. Aging characteristics, after repeated use, vary from oil to oil. The effect of surface area of the treated materials on aging is of little importance; generally, with an increased ratio of area to vol. the speed of aging increases. Viscosity and flash point are hardly changed through aging. As oil baths must often be replenished by fresh oil, the alteration, after an infinite time of utilization, can reach only a finite value. Therefore, there is no need for renewing oil baths as long as the bath is kept clean from impurities, particularly from contamination with water. P. H. Lüebel

KRAJS, V.

Measurement of cooling efficiency during the annealing process. p. 9.

HUTNICKE LISTY. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudynych dolu a
Ceskoslovenska vedecka spolecnost pro hutnictvi a slevarenstvi)
Brno, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959.
Uncl.

S/137/61/000/010/038/056
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kraus, Vladimir

TITLE: Non-scarce ledeturite tool steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1961, 17, abstract
10II130 (Czechoslovakian patent no. 96823, 15.10.60)

TEXT: The author proposes a composition of tool Cr-steel containing Si and possessing an extended temperature range of tempering for secondary hardness. The steel contains in %: C 1.0 - 2.5; Cr 8.0 - 15.0; Si 0.05 - 4.0. Amounts of < 5% Ti, V, W, and Mo may be added to the steel, separately or together. As an example a steel grade is given which contains in %: C 2.05, Cr 12.03, and Si 1.85, whose R_o is 63.5 - 64.0 in heat-treated state.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/123/62/000/012/004/010
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Kraus, V.

TITLE: On the secondary hardening of ledeburite chromium steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1962, 31, abstract 12B183 ("Materiál sb. SVUMT. 1959". Prague, 1960, 297 - 343, Czech; Russian, English and German summaries)

TEXT: The author presents the results of investigations concerning the conditions of obtaining a secondary hardening of ledeburite chromium steels for the production of tools operating at elevated temperatures. He shows that if these steels are oil-hardened at a temperature of 1,050 - 1,150°C and tempered at 470 - 530°C, a hardness of HRC > 60 can be obtained. The maximum hardness is HRC = 63. The same hardness can be obtained with a stepped hardening and cooling in salt baths. By adding to the ledeburite chromium steel the alloying elements W, Mo or Si it is possible to increase the HRC of these steels to 64 - 65 and obtain a structural stability at temperatures up to 500°C.

E. Spivak

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KRAUS, V

83250

18.11.50 for 2308 only

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

26.4.22

AUTHOR: None Given

TITLE: From the Reports of Research Institutes

PERIODICAL: Strojirenství, 1960, Vol.10, No.10, pp.797-798

TEXT: The following reports are given:

R. Farský: "Spectral determination of the aluminium content in alloys".

Detailed description of the development of quantitative analytical methods for spectral determination of the aluminium content in Nimonic type high temperature alloys. Information published in literature has been evaluated and an analytical method is proposed. The developed method relates to determining aluminium contents between 2 and 7%.
1959, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-787.

F. Khol: "Determination of large defects of blooms at temperatures up to 1200°C by means of γ-radiation".^{1/}

Results are described of experimental verification of phenomena occurring during measurement of the weakening of the γ-radiation of Co60 during its passage through steel caused by the influence of Card 1/6 ✓

83250

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

From the Reports of Research Institutes

temperature and also the use of a comparison method of measuring by means of two scintillation counters and the influence of the scattered radiation on the sensitivity of this method. The results are applied to improving the accuracy of measuring equipment for monitoring the dimensions of blooms at temperatures up to 1200°C.

1959, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-777. ○

V. Kraus: "Investigation of the cooling of blades from the tempering temperature".

The report relates to the tendency of the material used for the manufacture of turbine blades to develop temper brittleness. It was found that the isothermal composition in this material can be disregarded under normal conditions. The anisothermal component manifests itself clearly during slow cooling so that for ensuring optimum toughness it is advisable that the cooling from the tempering temperature should be as rapid as possible in the critical temperature range of 700 to 500°C. An optimum technology for cooling from the tempering temperature is described.

1960, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-804. X

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83250

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

From the Reports of Research Institutes

K. Lobl, M. Vyklický: "Introduction of new economy materials into production".

The results are described of introducing into production some new materials developed by the Department for Refractory and Acid Resistant Materials. Primarily the new materials are hard alloys (cermets) with a low cobalt content for hard facing and hard alloys for operation at very high temperatures and pressures. Furthermore a further application of the alloy Pyroferal is described and a nickel-free stainless chromium steel ČSN 17 041 with an addition of titanium is dealt with.

1959, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-806.

M. Vyklický: "Investigation of refractory and corrosion-resistant chromium-base alloys".

Some important problems relating to the practical utilisation of chromium steels have been solved. The influence of heat treatment and of long duration annealing on the mechanical properties, the change in corrosion resistance and the specific electric resistance after such heat treatment has been determined and the

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83150

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

From the Reports of Research Institutes

problem of reliable isolation of carbide and intermetallic phases has been solved. The report also deals with the problem of correct choice of steel for thermal power stations and finally, a new chromium steel is proposed which is alloyed with molybdenum and copper and is intended as a substitute for the type 18/8 CrNi steel.

1959, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-788.

O. Scholz: "Investigation of material for turbine blades and its heat treatment".

On the basis of experimental heats and heat treatment experiments, the optimum composition of steels of the type containing 13% Cr and Ni and the heat treatment of such steels are proposed. Variants are also given of the composition of a chromium steel of high mechanical strength alloyed with a higher content of nickel or molybdenum and having a low carbon content. On the basis of laboratory experiments contained in a separate report and on the basis of practical experience, directives have been issued on moulding and casting and the casting properties of the steels have been determined.

1959, Prague: SVUMT Z-59-783.

Card 4/6

83250

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

From the Reports of Research Institutes

M. Vyklícký: "Investigation of the properties of inoculated ("modified") Fe-Cr-Al type alloys". The report is a continuation of an earlier report "Malleable refractory chromium steel with addition of aluminium for applications up to 1200°C" (Report Z-57-576), whereby the present report is concerned with improving the mechanical properties of the developed steels at room temperature. Seventeen different inoculated heats were tested and the most suitable was found to be the one containing about 10% Mn, which contrary to the original ternary Fe-Cr-Al type, does not become brittle at elevated temperatures.

1959, Prague: SVÚMT.

M. Vystyd: "Shaping and checking of forgings from Nimonic type alloys".

Available literary data are summarised on shaping of Nimonic type alloys in view of the fact that some technological problems, particularly forging and pressing of large turbine blades from such materials, have not been solved in Czechoslovakia and these

Card 5/6

83250

Z/032/60/010/010/002/002
E073/E535

From the Reports of Research Institutes

problems cause difficulties in using such alloys in gas turbines produced in Czechoslovakia. At the end of the report destruction-free testing is briefly dealt with.

1959, Prague: SVÚMT Z-59-786.

M. Vyklický: "Chromium steel ČSN 17 041 with the addition of titanium".

Investigation of two heats of steels of the type ČSN 17 041 + Ti has shown that this steel has certain advantages compared to steel without titanium. The mechanical properties of this steel are approximately equal to those of steel without titanium. However, annealing of the steel with titanium is appreciably simpler and its weldability is considerably better. A disadvantage is that it is more difficult to polish.

1960, Prague: SVÚMT Z-59-808.

Card 6/6

S/137/63/000/002/031/034
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kraus, Vladimir

TITLE: A method for the heat treatment of non-scarce ledeburite tool steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 120, abstract
21690 P (Czech. patent no. 101968, of December 15, 1961)

TEXT: The author proposes conditions of heat treating ledeburite high-carbon tool Cr steel (C 1.0 - 2.5%, Cr 8.0 - 15.0%, Si 0.5 - 4.0%); the method consists in preheating to 1,050 - 1,200°C, quenching and tempering at about 500°C or in stepped quenching in a pool at 350 - 600°C and subsequent tempering in a 450 - 600°C temperature range. Tempering can be repeated several times. The tempering temperature range where secondary hardness is observed, is > 20°C for the indicated steel grade; this facilitates tempering for secondary hardness.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

Z/020/63/000/001/002/005
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Kraus, Vl.

TITLE: Development of heat treatment of new steels for diecasting dies and research on technological properties of dies

PERIODICAL: Energetika, no. 1, 1963, 53

TEXT: In the first stage of a research program on the properties and heat-treatment methods of steels for diecasting dies, which was carried out in cooperation with the n.p. CZM in Strakonice, it was attempted to find optimum treatment methods for three Czechoslovak steels mostly used for die production. Also, certain properties which are vital for die service life were measured. From measurements of post-heat-treatment hardness, heat conductivity, resistance to molten metal, fatigue resistance at elevated temperatures and hot hardness, conclusions were made as to the suitable uses of the individual steel types and the respective heat and chemical-heat treatment processes to be applied if they are used for die production. To increase the die service life, it is recommended, according to

Card 1/4

L 14013-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) AFETR/ASD(m)-3 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4047113

Z/0034/64/000/010/0754/0754

AUTHOR: Kraus, V.

TITLE: Method of steel treatment. [Czech Patent] No. 5949-63

SOURCE: Hutsficka listy, no. 10, 1964, 754

TOPIC TAGS: steel hardening, thermomechanical treatment

ABSTRACT: This Czechoslovak patent introduces a method for hardening steels with at least 30% of the residual austenite formed by heat or chemical treatment. In this method, the steel (after heat or chemical treatment but prior to final treatment for decomposition of the residual austenite) is subjected to plastic deformation at temperatures from -50 to +150°C with a reduction of at least 20% and then is either cooled to below 0°C or tempered at a temperature above 250°C.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3137

1/1

Miticulture in the northern districts of the U.S.S.R.", p. 310,
(AKTUALITICKÉ LISTY LOTVY, Vol. 3 #3, Mar. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

S0: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 2, #3, Library of
Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

KRAUS, V.

"Production of Grape Seedlings in Cartons and Flower Pots." p. 986 (ZA SOCIALISTICKÉ
ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ, Vol. 3, No. 9, Sept. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

Kraus, V.

New methods in viticulture. p. 83. KVASYNÝ PRUMYSL. (Minis-
terstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 1, no. 4, Apr.
1955.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KRAUS, VILM.

TECHNOLOGY

KRAUS, VILM. Základy výroby vína. Praha, Státní zemědělské nakl., 1952. 246 p.
(Rostlinná výroba)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1952. Uncl.)

KRAUS, Vaclav, inz.

Production of heavy forgings in the metallurgic work Nova
hut Klementa Gottwalda, Tech praca 14 no.12:976-979 D '62.

1. Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava - Kuncice.

L 38635-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6027667

SOURCE CODE: GE/0025/66/009/003/0110/0110

AUTHOR: Kraus, W.

37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Tenth Congress for Roentgenology in the German Democratic Republic by the Society for Medical Science

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 110

TOPIC TAGS: medical conference, radiobiology, radiation physics

ABSTRACT: The tenth Congress on Roentgenology of the Society for Medical Science (Medizinisch-Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft) was held between 20 and 23 Oct 1965 in Leipzig. It was co-sponsored by the East German Biophysical Society (Biophysikalische Gesellschaft der DDR). The papers presented were in the fields of radiation physics, radiation biophysics,¹⁹ and radiation biology. A very brief discussion was given of the salient features of the most important papers delivered at the Congress. [JPRS: 36,465]

SUB CODE: 05, 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 26Nov65

Card 1/1 SW

09/7 1166

KRAUS, Walter, inz.

Economic evaluation of waterwork construction. Vodni hosp 13
no. 3:97 '63.

KRAUS, Walter, inz.

Basic funds of water resource management. Vodni hosp 13 no.7:
270-273 '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav vodohospodarsky, Bratislava.

L 5215-66 ENT(m)
ACC NR: AP6000395

SOURCE CODE: GS/0025/65/008/008/0484/0493

AUTHOR: Kraus, W.; Brasack, G.

ORG: State Center for Radiological Protection, Berlin-Friedrichshagen (Staatliche Zentrale für Strahlenschutz)

TITLE: Occupational body burden in the G. D. R. in 1963

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 8, no. 8, 1965, 484-493

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimetry, radiation protection, radiation biologic effect, industrial hygiene

ABSTRACT: The results of personnel dosimetry of Staatliche Zentrale für Strahlenschutz der DDR controlling 13,619 persons in 1963 are reported. A survey of monthly over-exposures (more than 0.4 rad) as well as of the distribution of annual exposures is given. Owing to a discussion as to the causes of high exposures, information is given on some practical problems of radiation protection. Also attempts were made to answer more detailed questions of radiation hygiene by treating statistically the results of controlling under certain points of view. Finally, the total situation of occupational exposures in the GDR is estimated. Orig. art. has: 12 tables, 2 figures. [NA]

SUB CODE: NP, LS / SUBM DATE: 22Apr65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

OC
Card 1/1

09010834

KRAUS, Walter, inz.

Problems of the development of water resources management
basic funds. Vodni hosp 14 no.11:431-434 '64.

1. Research Institute of Water Resources Management,
Bratislava.

KRAUS, W., inz.

Capital funds of the water resources management and their
structure in Czechoslovakia. Vodni hosp 15 no.2;86 '65.

KRAUS, Walter, inz.

Evaluation of the efficiency of hydraulic constructions. Vodni
hosp 15 no.3:135-137 '65.

1. Research Institute of Water Resources Management, Bratislava.

3/058/62/000/006/081/136
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Kraus, Ya.

TITLE: The dependence of the dielectric constant of ADR upon temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 26, abstract 6E217
(In collection: "Rost kristallov T. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,
498 - 500, Discuss., 501 - 502)

TEXT: The dielectric constant ϵ_{33} of ammonium dihydrophosphate (ADR) laminas of two fan-cuts - the normal X-fan and diagonal Π-fan - was measured by means of a capacity bridge in the temperature range 20 - 80°C. The samples were cut each 10° in the interval 0° - 90° with an accuracy of the cut of 1°. It is shown that for all investigated samples the dependence ϵ_{33}/ϵ_0 upon the temperature has a minimum in the temperature range 50 - 70°C (ϵ_0 stands for ϵ_{33} at a temperature of 20°C). This ratio increases with further increasing of the temperature. The reason for this lies, according to the author, in the relation to the ferromagnetic properties of the ADR, or in the change of its structure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Fotchenkov

Card 1/1

KRAUS, Ye.V., kand. fiz-mat. nauk, otd. red.; LEVKIN, P.S.,
prof., otd. red.; KHOVOSTIKOV, I.A., prof., otd. red.

[Achievements of science; geophysics 1963] Itogi nauki;
geofizika 1963. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1965. 374 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

FUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; BAUER, J., dr., inz.; KEPKA, M., inz.;
MENSIK, M., inz.; HONZIK, M., inz.; REDR, M.;
CHVOJKA, Jiri, inz.; KRAUS, Z., inz.

Informations on metallurgy. Hut listy 17 no.10:739-749
0 '62.

KRAUS, Z.; VORTEL, V.; FINGERLAND, A.; SALAVEC, M.; KRCH, V.

Uncommon skin manifestations in Wegener's granulomatosis.
Cesk. derm. 40 no.6:378-382 D '65.

1. Registracni stredisko histologie koznich nemoci pri
patologickoanatomickem ustavu (prednosta prof. dr. A.
Fingerland), kozni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. B. Janousek)
a I. interni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. F. Cernik) lekarske
fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

KRAUS, Z., MD; RÁDL, J., MD; TOUŠEK, M., MD

Czechoslovakia

Internal Medicine Ward OUNZ Hradec Králové, Hospital in
Nová Bydžová (Vnitřní oddělení OUNZ Hradec Králové,
nemocnice v Novém Bydžově); Head: M. TOUŠEK, MD;
Central Laboratory OUNZ -- Hradec Králové (Ústřední
laboratoře OUNZ -- Hradec Králové); Head: J.
RÁDL, MD; Dermatological Ward OUNZ -- Hradec Králové
(Dermatoverologické odd. OUNZ -- Hradec Králové); Head:
Z. KRAUS, MD

Prague, Vnitřní lékařství, No IX-2, 1962, pp 174-177

"Benign Cryoglobulinaemic purpura."

KRAUS, Z.; MATEJKA, F.; MAZAK, J.

Myelogram and cryoglobulins in chronic atrophic acrodermatitis.
Cesk. derm. 39 no.1:11-17 F'64.

1. Dermato-venerologicka klinika (prednosta: prof.dr.B.Janousek)
a II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof.dr. V.Jurkovic), lekarske
fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove.

*

VORTEL,V.; KRAUS,Z.

Determination of the proteins in the skin and lymph nodes and
their relation to cryoglobulinemia in acrodermatitis chronica
atrophicans. Česk. derm. 39 no.2:129-132 Ap'64

1. Registracni stredisko histologie koznich nemoci pri patolo-
gickoanatomicke ustanovi (vedouci: prof. dr. A. Fingerland, DrSc.)
a pri kozni klinice (prednost: prof. dr. B.Janousek) lekarske
fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove.

*

KRAUS, Z.

KRAUS, Z., SABATOVA, M.

Treatment of syphilis with massive doses of napharson and bismuth.
Cesk. derm. 25:Suppl. 15 Oct. 50. p. 67-73

I. Of the Dermato-Venerological Clinic in Hradec Kralove (Head--
Prof. Bret, Janousek, M. D.).

CML 20, 3, March 1951

KRAUS, Z.

Harris' microflocculation test in syphilis. Lek. listy, Brno 6 no.21:
654-656 1 Nov 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Clinic of Dermatology and Venereology (Head--Prof. Bretislav Janousek, M.D.) of Charles University Branch in Hradec Kralove.

KPAUS Z.

Derm. - vener. Kat. VLA, Hradec Kralove. *Atebrin v leceni erythematodu. (Predbezna therapeuticka zprava). Atebrine in the treatment of lupus erythematosus CSL. DERM. 1953, 28/4 (145-156) Tables 2 Illus. 4

Treatment with atabrine was instituted in 24 patients suffering from various forms of lupus erythematosus. The therapeutic effects were encouraging. Cure was attained in one case of acute bullous disseminated lupus erythematosus, improvement was noticed in 2 cases of chronic disseminated lupus erythematosus and in one case of subacute form. On the whole 23 patients were cured or remarkable improved. Side-effects were rare and not serious. Atabrine may be used in the out-patients' treatment, too. Atabrine is a very valuable drug in treating lupus erythematosus which can be recommended also in cases of disseminated form. As to the duration of the therapeutic effects nothing definite can yet be stated. Schwank - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica
Section Xlll
Vol. 9 No. 1

KRAUS, Zdenek MUDr.; PLACHY, Vladimir, major MUDr.; VORREITH, Milos, major MUDr.

Urticaria pigmentosa vesiculosum et bullosa. Česk. derm. 31 no.2:
78-81 Apr 56.

1. Z kozniho oddeleni KUNZ, z detske kliniky VLA, z patologic-
koanatomickeho ustavu VLA Hradec Kralove.
(URTICARIA, in infant and child,
pigmentosa vesiculosum et bullosa (Cz))

KRAUS, Z.; VORTEL, V.

Epidermodyplasia verruciformis. Cesk. derm. 35 no.2:95-99 Ap '60.

1. Registracni stredisko histologie koznich nemoci pri patologicko-anatomickej ustanove (prednosta Dr. Sc. prof. dr. A. Fingerland) a pri kozni klinice (prednosta prof. dr. B. Janousek) lekarske fakulty v Hradci Kralove.

(SKIN dis)

KRAUS, Zdenek

Dirastan in the treatment of psoriasis. Cesk. derm. 37 no.3:181-186
Jo '62.

1. Dermatovenerologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy university
v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. B. Janousek,
(PSORIASIS therapy) (TOLBUTAMIDE therapy)

KRAUS, Zdenek

Cryoglobulins and chronic atrophic acrodermatitis. Sborn.ved.prac.
lek.fak.Karlov.univ. (Hrad Kral) 5 no.4/5:Suppl.:249-279 '62.

1. Kozni klinika Lekarske fakulty Karlovy university v Hradci Kra-
love; prednosta prof. MUDr. B. Janousek.

KRAUS, Zdenek; VORTEL, Vladimir; BARTA, Vaclav.

Carcinoma metastasizing to the skin. (Report of cases in the Registration Center during the period 1958-1962). Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 6 no.5 suppl.: 589-599 '63

1. Registracni stredisko histologie koznich nemoci pri patologicko-anatomickem ustavu (prednosta: DrSc. prof. MUDr. A.Fingerland) a pri kozni klinice (prednosta: prof. MUDr. B.Janousek), Radiologicka klinika (prednosta:DrSc. prof. MUDr. J.Bastecky), Karlova universita v Hradci Kralove.

JANOUSEK, Bretislav; BARTAK, Pavel; CIHACEK, Jan; DADNA, Jaroslav;
DLABALOVA, Hana; KRAUS, Zdenek; NOZICKOVA, Marie, PETRIK, Alena;
Alena; ROZSIVALOVA, Vera; SOLTAN, Vladimir.

A contribution to the problems of varicose leg ulcers. Sborn.
ved. prac.lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 8 no.3:299-304 ' 65.

1. Dermatovenerologicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr.
B. Janousek) Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.

KRAUS, Zdenka

NIKOLIS, Gojka, Generalpotpukovnik dr; KRAUS, Zdenka, pukovnik dr.

National health organization in war-time; the coordination of civilian and military health services; preparation for it during peace-time period. Arh.farm.Beograd 5 no.2-3:95-98 Apr-July '55.

1. Referat generalpotpukovnika dr Gojka Nikolisa i pukovnika dr. Zdenka Krausa, odrzan na XIV internacionalnom kongresu za vojnu medicinu i farmaciju - Luksemburg, 1954 godine.

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,

coordination of civilian & military health serv. in war-time and prep. in peace-time(Ser))

(MEDICINE

coordination with military health serv in war-time & prep. for during peace-time (Ser))

FRANCIĆ, S.; ŠIĆIĆ, J.

Organization of national health during war: coordination of civilian and military health services; peacetime preparations. p. 481.
UNCLASSIFIED CLASSIFY. Beograd.

Vol. 3, No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Acquisitions List, (EAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

NIKOLIS, Gojko, General-ppuk.dr.; KRAUS, Zdenko,puk.dr., Beograd.

National health organization in war-time; the coordination of civilian and military health services; preparation in peace time. Narodno zdrav. Beogr. 11 no.6;187-194 '55.

(NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

in Yugosl., peace-time prep. of war-time coordination of civilian & military health serv.(Ser)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,

peace-time prep. of war-time coordination of civilian & military health serv. in Yugosl(Ser)

NIKLOS, Gojko; generalpotpukownik d-r: KRAUS, Zdeno, pukownik d-r.

The national organization of the health service in war; coordination
of civilian and military medical service; preparations during the
period of peace. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 12 no.5-6:221-228 May-June '55.
(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,

in Yugosl., coordination with civilian med. in war &
peace (Ser))

AKademie věd ČSSR

Br. etiopathogenesis of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans,
Lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. (Hrad. Kral.) 7 no.5:
Supl.:449-464 '64.

1. Kozni klinika (prednosta prof. MUDr. B. Janousek).

VORTEL, V., HRAUS, .., and KYTERA, F., Institute of Pathological Anatomy (Patologickoanatomicky ustav), Faculty of Medicine (Lekarska fakulta), Charles University, Hradec Kralove, (Prof. Dr. A. FINGERLAND, director) and Dermatological Clinic (Dermatologicka klinika), Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Hradec Kralove, (Prof. Dr B. JAROUSEK, director)

"A Case of Tularemia Confirmed Clinically, Bacteriologically, and Histologically"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, no 32/33, 16 August 1933, pp 914-916.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Described is a case of an ulceroglandular tularemia on the hand of a 69 year old woman and tularemia of her husband. Pasteurella tularensis was isolated from a subcutaneous tissue (probably an enlarged node) on blood agar with sodium thioglycollate. The histological picture of the excised node is described and differences are pointed out between tularemia and tuberculosis. Eight references, including 5 Czech and 2 Slovak.

1/1

- 10 -

S/081/63/000/001/018/061
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Krause, A., Lezuchowska, J.

TITLE: Effect of ultraviolet radiation on the activity of some hydroxide catalysts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 83, abstract 1B573 (Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), v.29, nos. 1-2, 1962, 140-142 [Ger.])

TEXT: The effect of preliminary irradiation by UV light on the catalytic activity of x-ray amorphous specimens of iron and aluminum hydroxides was studied during the oxidation of formic acid by hydrogen superoxide in solution at 37°C. It was shown that preliminary irradiation delayed the aging of the hydroxide catalysts examined. [Abstracter's note: Complete trans-
lation.] ✓

Card 1/1

S/081/63/000/001/020/061
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Krause, Alfons

TITLE: Mechanism of catalytic oxidation of H₂S on carbon

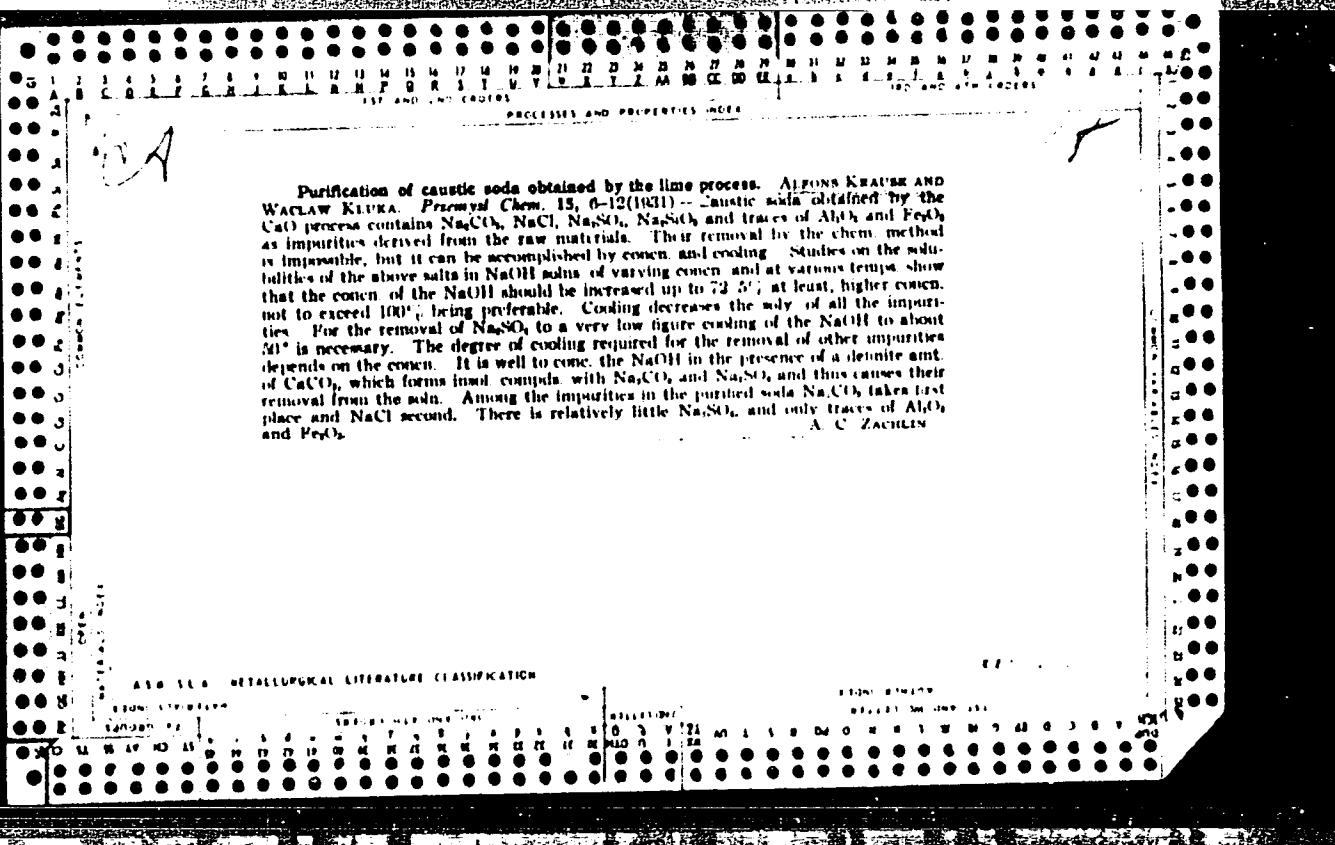
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 85, abstract
1B587 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 779 - 782 [Ger.;
summary in Pol.])

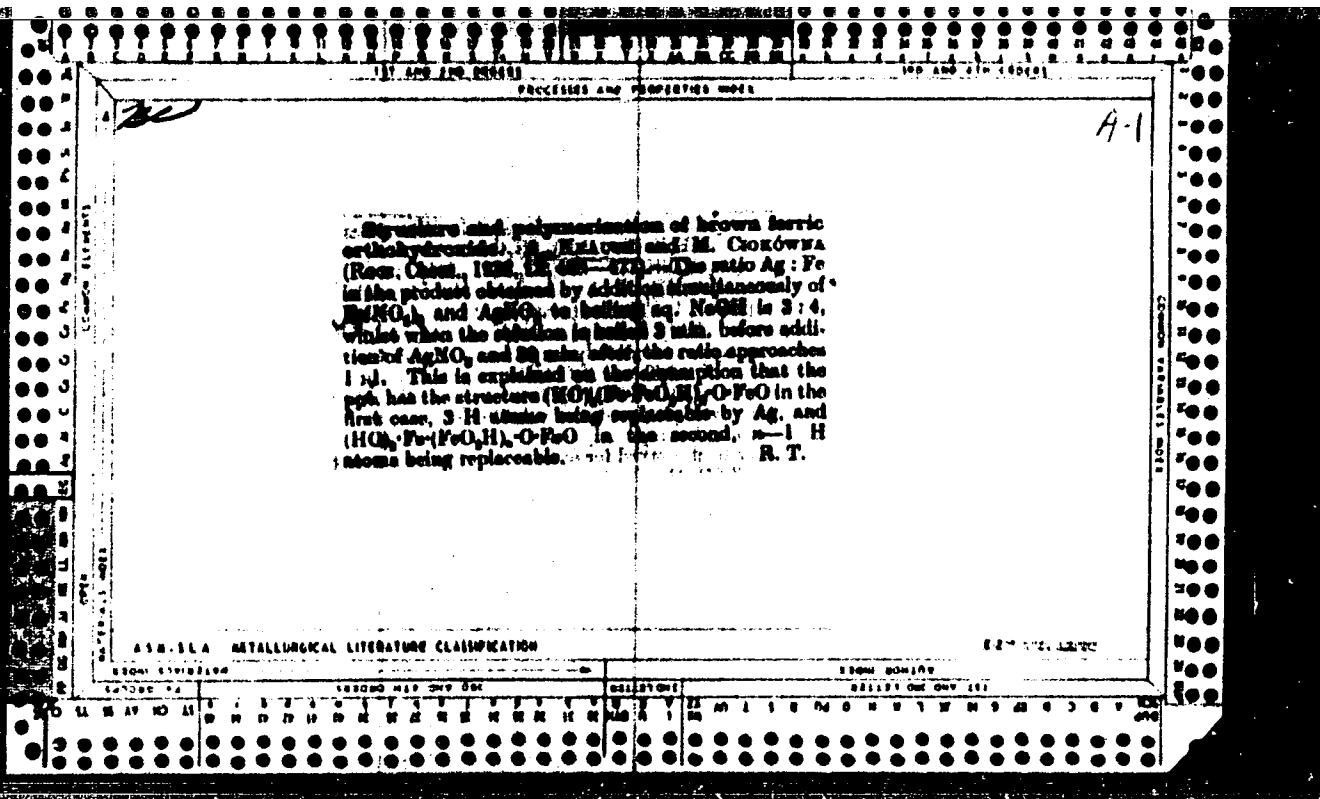
TEXT: A mechanism is suggested for the oxidation of H₂S by oxygen in the presence of activated carbon: (a) O₂ reacts with radicals on the carbon surface: R=C- + O₂ → R=C-O- + O, followed by the reactions H₂S + O → H₂O + S or $\frac{1}{3}$ H₂S + O → $\frac{1}{3}$ H₂O + $\frac{1}{3}$ SO₂; (b) due to joint chemisorption of H₂S and SO₂, the radical R=C-O-SO₂-SH₂- is formed which decomposes to R=C-O- and -SO₂-SH₂-.

The latter radical oxidizes readily to H₂O, S, and SO₂. An explanation is given for the accelerating effect of H₂O on this process.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1





Discussion of the reaction of α -FeO- OH , and the influence of Fe^{2+} on the aging of ferric hydroxide prepared at various temperatures. A. KALINA, H. ŁĄCKA-KŁOSOWSKA, and J. Cieciorek: (Roczn. Chem., 1958, 32, 564-575).—Alkaline eq. ferric hydroxide orthophosphate (I), undergoes polymerization when heat, the successive products being polyferric hydroxide orthophosphate (II), amorphous and crystalline polyferric acid (III), and goethite (α -FeO- OH) (IV). The ratio of (I) and (II) consist of chains of 4 and 40-50 atoms of Fe, respectively, those of (III) possess a cyclic structure, while those of (IV) consist of a network of rings. The above process is accompanied by loss and by OH^- . The no. of moles of adsorbed H_2O per atom of Fe falls from 3 to 1 as aggregation increases from (I) to (IV).

R.T.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826220C

Ortho-ferric hydroxide with a side-chain. A. Krauss and I. Ganczówka (Recs. Chem., 1933, 13, 801-808).—Aq. Fe_2O_3 and H_2O_2 yield a sol of ortho-ferric hydroxide, which precipitates spontaneously to give iso-ortho-ferric hydroxide (I) sulphate from which brick-red (I) is obtained by adding aq. NH_3 . (I) undergoes polymerisation, yielding a series of intermediate products, with $\alpha\text{-FeO}_2\text{H}$ as the final product. The mol. of (I) contains 8 Fe atoms, with a branched-chain structure; chains of 12 Fe atoms, with one main and two side-chains, probably also exist. Branched-chain compounds are formed only in presence of SO_4^{2-} , as the product obtained from FeCl_3 and H_2O_2 consists of long, straight chains of poly-ortho-ferric hydroxide.

R. T.

A-1

101 AND 102 00001
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Structure and ferromagnetism of ferrous ferrite and the autocombustion of ferric hydroxide. A. Kusunose and J. Terasawa (Bull. Chem., 1934, 14, 300).
Dry $\text{Fe}(\text{FeO}_2)_2$ (I) containing $\text{Fe}^{+2}\text{Fe}^{+3}$ in 1:1:1:2 cannot be prepared from $\gamma\text{-FeO}_2\text{H}_2$ (II) and $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ (III), indicating the proportion of (II) and (III), oxidizing atm. O_2 from the reaction mixture; this result is ascribed to autocombustion of (III) by (I), with subsequent oxidation to $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ during cooling. Autocombustion of (III) is ascribed to the presence of Fe^{+2}O_2 in the solid. H_2O_2 is produced during the autocombustion of (III), which is catalyzed by (I). The structural formula of the spinel type is proposed for (I). R. T.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SEARCHED

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Microcrystalline hydroxides of iron and ferrates of sodium, silver and barium. Alfons Krause and S. Krzyzanski. Roczniki Chem. 18, 834-18(1934).—The method of prepn. is given. Fifty cc. of 80% NaOH(CO₂-free) is heated to boiling and 0.2 g. Fe₂O₃, obtained from Fe(NO₃)₃ by washing with 2 N NH₃, is added. Excess Fe₂O₃ is filtered off and colorless four-cornered crystals of Na₂Fe(OH)₆ sep. from the filtrate. Brown needle-shaped crystals of the same compn. are obtained on further heating. The brown ferrate is more stable and is less hydrolyzed. Similar ferrates are obtained with Ba(OH)₂. AgFeO₃ is made by adding 1 g. Ag₂O paste to boiling 50% NaOH (50 cc.) contg. 0.2 g. Fe₂O₃. This is washed in succession with 25% NH₃, water and 2.5% NH₃. The ferrate is brick-red in color. Ferrates of K are less stable than the Na ferrates; they hydrolyze readily, forming microcrystals of Fe₂O₃.H₂O. J. F. Matejczyk

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES SECTION

Complete regeneration of ammonium chloride liquors, and the cyclic process for production of soda by the Solvay method. A. Krause and J. Wojciechowski. *Polymer Chem.* 18, 445-9 (1934).—The mother liquor from NaHCO_3 is heated to remove free NH_3 , and the resultant soln is cooled, to sat., with respect to NaCl , and cycled, when NH_4Cl sepa. The mother liquor, contg. 24.21 g. of NaCl and 20.01 g. of NH_4Cl per 100 g. of H_2O at 15°, is converted into a satd. ammoniacal soln. of NaCl by adding the requisite quantity of Na_2CO_3 and H_2O , and further NH_3 is introduced to a final proportion of $\text{NaCl} / \text{NH}_3$, ~ 1:1.06; the resultant soln. is returned for NaHCO_3 production.
B. C. A.

ALB-SEA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

